

IN THE DRAWINGS:

PLEASE AMEND the drawings by substituting the enclosed drawing sheets for FIGS. 1 and 3-4.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

PLEASE AMEND the specification by substituting the two paragraphs from page 6, lines 15-16 with the following two paragraphs:

---

FIG. 4 is a top view of the block and connectors of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is an end view of the block of FIG. 1 with a row of fuses shown above the block.

---

PLEASE AMEND the specification by substituting the first three paragraphs of the section entitled "Description of Preferred Exemplary Embodiments" (page 7, line 14 - page 8, line 11) with the following three paragraphs:

---

A power distribution system according to various aspects of the present invention provides a number of benefits including convenient reconfiguration of inputs and outputs and compact, convenient arrangement of fuses. For example, FIGS. 1-6 show various views of a power distribution system 100 according to various aspects of the present invention. System 100 of FIGS. 1-6 includes a distribution block 110 having four conduction paths 410, 420, 430, and 440, which are protected by parallel fuses in a convenient matrix arrangement. Conduction paths 410-440 (more clearly depicted in FIG. 4) can be configured to connect a single connector 130 on one side of block 110 to one, two, or more connectors on opposite sides of block 110, depending on the type of connectors used. For example, FIG. 4 shows single connector 130 on an opposite side of block 110 from three connectors 150, 152, and 154. As discussed in greater detail below with reference to FIGS. 7-12 and TABLE II below, the use of a standard distribution block with connectors of multiple types permits a power distribution system according

to various aspects of the invention to be easily configured in a number of different ways.

A2 cont'd.  
In addition to block 110, components of exemplary system 100 include: a removable cover 114 releasably coupled to block 110 by tabs 115 and 116; a single-input, four-output connector 130 that can be removably coupled (in parallel) to all conduction paths 410-440 of block 110; four one-way connectors 150, 152, 154, and 156 that can each be removably coupled (separately) to conduction paths 410-440; and cables 120 and 140, which are coupled to connectors 130 and 156, respectively. Cables that can suitably couple to connectors 150, 152, and 154 are not shown in FIG. 1. Also, all cables are omitted from views of FIGS. 2-6 for ease of illustration although such cables are understood to be present in operation.

A power distribution block in a power distribution system according to various aspects of the invention includes any structure suitable to transmit a flow of power among a given configuration of inputs and outputs. The type of power (e.g., hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, etc.) and configuration of inputs and outputs (e.g., one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, etc.) depend on the particular implementation of such a system. For example, block 110 (as depicted in FIGS. 1, 2, 4-6) is configured for transmission of electrical power from the single input connector 130 (through its four outputs with their four mating interfaces) to four output connectors 150, 152, 154, and 156 (with one mating interface each).

---

PLEASE AMEND the specification by inserting the following paragraphs immediately after the paragraph ending at page 17, line 10:

---

A3  
As illustrated in FIGS. 3-4 and 13, block 110 includes first and second pluralities of bus bars that form left and right parts of columns of fuse receptacles. One column is formed from bus bars 342, 352, another from bars 344, 374, another from bars 346, 356, and still another from bus bars 348, 358. Bus bar 342 also serves as a first electrical conductor that couples terminals of the first column of receptacles together, while bar 352 also serves as a second electrical conductor that couples terminals of the first

column of receptacles together. Bus bar 344 also serves as a third electrical conductor that couples terminals of the second column of receptacles together, while bar 374 also serves as a fourth electrical conductor that couples terminals of the second column of receptacles together.

Block 110 includes two arrays of mating interfaces. A first one of the arrays (shown at the top of FIG. 13) includes mating interfaces 332, 334, 336, and 338. A second one of the arrays (shown at bottom of FIG. 13) includes mating interfaces 372, 374, 376, and 378. As FIG. 13 illustrates, each mating interface of the first (top) array is coupled to a bus bar (i.e., an electrical conductor) of the first plurality (left sides of columns), which includes the first conductor 342 and the third conductor 344. As further illustrated in FIG. 13, each mating interface of the second (bottom) array is coupled to a bus bar of the second plurality (right sides of columns), which includes the second conductor 352 and the fourth conductor 374.

---